

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

REMARKS

Claims 1-37 are pending herein. By this Amendment, Claims 1-2 and 23 are amended, and new Claim 37 is added. Support for the claim amendments and new claim is found in the specification at, *inter alia*, paragraphs [0007], [0018]-[0019], [0021], and [0024]. No new matter is added by this Amendment.

I. RESTRICTION REQUIREMENT

Applicants respectfully maintain that the restriction requirement is improper. Pursuant to MPEP 806.05(e), a process and an apparatus for its practice can be shown to be distinct if (a) the process as claimed can be practiced by a materially different apparatus or (b) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice a materially different process. “The burden is on the examiner to provide reasonable examples that recite material differences.” See MPEP 806.05(e).

The Examiner asserts that the apparatus recited in non-elected Claims 27-36 can be used for “heating non-dairy foods”. However, the apparatus as claimed recites a mixing pipe for transporting a boiling aqueous sugar composition from a first plate and frame heat exchanger to a second plate and frame heat exchanger. The mixing pipe has a dairy component injection port for receiving a dairy component which is mixed with the boiling sugar composition in the mixing pipe. There is no reasoning or explanation given in the Office Action as to how the claimed apparatus with the dairy injection port could be used to make a non-dairy confection. Accordingly, the requirements for restriction pursuant to MPEP 806.05(e) have not been met. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the restriction requirement between Groups I and II are respectfully requested.

II. FORMAL MATTERS

Claim 14 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enabling requirement. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 14 recites that the dairy component comprises cocoa. The use of the open-ended term “comprising” means that the dairy component may contain cocoa as well as other ingredients. By definition, the “dairy” component contains a protein-containing ingredient. The use of the term “comprising” is proper and the claimed dairy component is clearly not limited to cocoa. One of ordinary skill in the art would easily have been able to make the dairy component of Claim 14 in view of the specification without undue experimentation. Accordingly, Claim 14 is fully enabled by the specification.

In addition, the definition of “cocoa” given on page 23 of the specification is proper. A word is capable of more than one precise definition. As shown on the attached page from *The American Heritage Dictionary*, cocoa is defined as: (1) a powder made from cacao seeds and (2) a beverage made by combining this powder with water or milk and sugar. Thus, cocoa may properly refer to both a powder and a beverage. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The use of the word “its” in Claims 1 and 23 is grammatically proper and is not confusing. The first use of “its” in Claims 1 and 23 clearly refers to the aqueous sugar composition. The second use of the word “its” in Claim 1 and the use of the word “it” in Claim 23 refer to the dairy-based mass. Nevertheless for clarity, Claims 1 and 23 are amended to delete the word “its” and Claim 23 is amended to delete the word “it”. Thus, the scope of the pending claims would be reasonably ascertainable to one of ordinary skill in the art when read in light of the specification, thereby satisfying the requirements of 35

Appln. Serial No. 10/032,781

AMENDMENT

Docket No. KFHI-101

U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

III. REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

Claims 1, 3, 7, 12, 14-15, and 18-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,107,347 (Burley). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Burley discloses a method of manufacturing milk chocolate comprising heating an aqueous sugar solution. The heated solution is then poured into milk powder in a heated melangeur and processed. The method of Burley is a batch process using mechanical mixing. Burley does not disclose the continuous production of a dairy-based confection or the use of static mixing. Burley also does not disclose heating a dairy-based mass above the initial boiling point. Nevertheless, to advance prosecution, Claim 1 is amended to clarify that two heat exchangers are used. Burley does not disclose heating an aqueous sugar composition in a first heat exchanger or heating a dairy-based mass in a second heat exchanger. Burley does not disclose each and every element of the claimed process and therefore does not anticipate Claims 1, 3, 7, 12, 14-15, and 18-22. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3, 7, 9, 11-12, 14-15, and 17-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Alikonis (Candy Technology). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Alikonis discloses processes for making caramels and chewy candies in a kettle. The method of Alikonis is a batch process using agitation. Alikonis does not disclose the continuous production of a dairy-based confection or the use of static mixing. Like Burley, Alikonis does not disclose heating a dairy-based mass above the initial boiling

AMENDMENT

point. Nevertheless, to advance prosecution, Claim 1 is amended to clarify that two heat exchangers are used. Alikonis does not disclose heating an aqueous sugar composition in a first heat exchanger or heating a dairy-based mass in a second heat exchanger. Alikonis does not disclose each and every element of the claimed process and therefore does not anticipate Claims 1-3, 7, 9, 11-12, 14-15, and 17-22. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

IV. REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claim 16 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alikonis. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Alikonis does not teach or suggest that a dairy component is injected into a boiling aqueous solution at a temperature of from about 36°F to about 60°F. The Examiner's assertion that Alikonis uses butter and that butter was "commonly stored at refrigerated temperatures such as these" is not pertinent. There is simply no teaching or suggestion in Alikonis that butter was added at any specific temperature. Nevertheless, as mentioned above, Alikonis does not teach or suggest heating a dairy-based mass above the initial boiling point or any use of two heat exchangers as claimed, thereby rendering the rejection moot. One of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to practice the process of Claim 16 in view of the teachings of Alikonis. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 4-6, 10, and 23-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alikonis in view of Jackson (Sugar Confectionery Manufacture). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted above, Alikonis does not teach or suggest heating a dairy-based mass above the initial boiling point; heating an aqueous sugar composition in a first heat exchanger; or heating a dairy-based mass in a second heat exchanger.

Jackson does not overcome the deficiencies of Alikonis. Jackson discloses the manufacture of high-boiled sweets (i.e., a non-dairy based confection). On page 180, Jackson discloses that plate heat exchangers have been used for confectionary processing. Jackson does not recognize the particular problems involved in making a dairy-based confection. As discussed in paragraphs [0005]-[0006] of the specification, candy masses containing dairy components are temperature sensitive and may cause problems with the burning, denaturing, or precipitating of protein, thereby fouling heat transfer surfaces. In fact, Jackson states that the use of a plate heat exchanger for toffee (a hard candy of brown sugar and butter) is not well established and has difficulties in long-term operation. In addition, Jackson states that caustic cleaning of the plates may be necessary at intervals due to fouling.

In contrast, the present invention solves the problem of fouling and long term use of heat exchangers used in making a dairy-based confection. See, for example, paragraph [0010]. According to the present invention, an aqueous sugar solution is heated to boiling in a first heat exchanger; a dairy component is injected into the boiling sugar-based mass, thereby creating turbulence; and the dairy-based mass is then heated above boiling and cooked in a second heat exchanger. As a result, static mixing is employed which reduces maintenance costs and energy costs for motors, scrapers, and other moving parts.

Jackson does not teach or suggest the use of two separate heat exchangers in the process of forming a dairy-based confection. Jackson also does not teach or suggest admixing a dairy component with the boiling, aqueous sugar solution after the solution leaves the first heat exchanger to form a dairy-based mass and then heating the dairy-

based mass above boiling in the second heat exchanger. Thus, it would not have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to practice the claimed methods in view of the combined teachings of Alikonis and Jackson, even assuming the references were properly combinable. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claims 8 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alikonis in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,677,771 (Kolar). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Alikonis does not teach or suggest heating an aqueous sugar composition to boiling in a first heat exchanger or heating a dairy-based mass above boiling in a second heat exchanger. As acknowledged by the Examiner, Alikonis also does not teach or suggest increasing the solids content of a cooked dairy-based mass by application of vacuum or the claimed protein content of the dairy-based confection.

Kolar does not overcome the deficiencies of Alikonis. Kolar discloses the production of caramel-type confectionary product from a reconstitutable dried condensed milk product made by mixing concentrated fluid dairy whey with a proteinaceous source; adding a partially hydrogenated fat to the mixture; drying the condensed milk provided; and incorporating a sequestering agent to sequester any calcium ions present in the milk product (Abstract).

As pointed out in the Office Action, Kolar discloses vacuum evaporation of fluid sweet dairy whey at col. 7, line 75 - col. 8, line 2. Kolar does not teach or suggest increasing the solids content of a cooked dairy-based mass by the application of vacuum. Further, like Alikonis, Kolar does not teach or suggest heating an aqueous sugar composition to boiling in a first heat exchanger or heating a dairy-based mass above boiling in a second heat exchanger. Thus, it would not have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to practice the claimed methods in view of the combined teachings

Appln. Serial No. 10/032,781
AMENDMENT
Docket No. KFHI-101

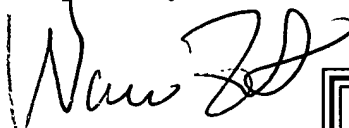
of Alikonis and Kolar. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

V. CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing remarks, this application is in condition for allowance, and early passage of this case to issue is respectfully requested. If there are any questions regarding this Amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application.

Enclosed is a check for \$86.00 for the additional independent claim fee. Any additional fees should be charged to, or any overpayment in fees should be credited to, Deposit Account No. 501032 (Docket #KFHI-101).

Respectfully submitted,



Warren A. Zitlau
Reg. No. 39,085

Barry I. Hollander
Reg. No. 28,566

Hollander Law Firm, P.L.C.
Suite 305, 10300 Eaton Place
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
Tel: (703) 383-4800
Fax: (703) 383-4804

March 26, 2004

Enclosures: Copy of Page 287 from *The American Heritage Dictionary*, Second College Edition
Check for \$86.00

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence dated 3/26/04 is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on 3/26/04.



HOLLANDER LAW FIRM, P.L.C.

Suite 305
10300 Eaton Place
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Date: 3/26/04

Second College Edition

**The
American Heritage
Dictionary**

s. genus name < Gk. *kokkos*, grain.]
 -sis (kōk-sid'ē-dō-mī-kō'sis) n. A
 and other animals caused by the diges-
 -mists that usually affects the lungs.
 -nus name < *Coccidia*, order name <

d'ē-dō'sis) n. A disease of many ani-
 swine, sheep, dogs, cats, and poultry,
 ulting from an infection of the diges-
 c protozoa of the order *Coccidia*.
 name (< *Coccus*) + -osis.]

-ō-bā-sil'as) n., pl. -sil'i (-sīl't). A ba-
 oval in shape. [Cocc(US) + -o- +

1. *coc-ci* (kōk'sī, kōk't). 1. A bacte-
 r spheroidal shape. 2. Bot. A division
 seed and splits apart from a many-
 ik, *kokkos*, grain.] —*coc-cold* (kōk'-
 adj.

organism of spherical or spheroidal
 [Lat. < Gk. *kokkos*, berry.]
 -al) adj. Of or pertaining to the coc-
 -kyg-, *coccyx*.

1. *coc-cyges* (kōk-sī'jēz, kōk'sī-jēz).
 se of the spinal column, consisting of
 ary vertebrae. [Gk. *kokkux*, cuckoo,
 n balance of the bone to a cuckoo's
 (kōk-sī'jē-sī) adj.]

n, kōch'in) n. A large domestic fowl
 n Asia, having thickly feathered legs.
 former name for a region of Viet-

1. *kōch'a-nēl'*, *kō'cha-*, *kō'cha-*) n.
 made by drying and pulverizing the
 of a tropical American scale insect,
 -t feeds on certain species of cacti.
 henille < Sp. *coccinilla*, prob. < Lat.
 < *kokkos*, kermes berry (from its use
) —*coc'h-neal'* adj.

tropical American insect, *Dactylopius*
 rtain species of cacti.
 -lā-sī) n., pl. -lā-sē (-lā-sē). A spiral
 sembling a snail shell and containing
 for hearing. [NLat. < Lat., snail shell
kokklos, land snail.] —*coc'h-le-ar* adj.

vision of the acoustic nerve.
 āt', kō'klē-) also *coc'h-le-at-ed* (-ā-
 a snail shell; spirally twisted. [Lat.
 ail shell. —see COCHLEA.]

ie adult male of the domestic fowl;
 d. 2. A weather vane shaped like a
 3. A leader or chief. 4. A faucet or
 of a liquid or gas can be regulated.

firearm. b. Its position when ready
 r jaunty turn upward: the *cock of a*
 -v. *cocked*, *cock-ing*, *cocks*. —tr.
 f (a firearm) in a position ready for
 up or to one side, usually in a jaunty
 raise, in preparation to throw or hit.
 hammer of a firearm. 2. To turn or
 k of the walk. An overbearing or
 1E *kok* < OE *coc*.]

shaped pile of straw or hay. —tr.v.
 ka. To arrange (straw or hay) in a

rosette or knot of ribbon worn esp.
 [Alteration of obs. *cockard* < Fr.
 de, vain < *coq*, *cock*.] —*cock-ad-ed*

-p', -hōop') adj. 1. In a state of ela-
 -astful. 3. Askew. [From the phrase
 rink festively.] —*cock-a-hoop* adv.

n. An imaginary land of easy and
 -kaigne < OFr. < (pais de) *cokaigne*,
 MLG *kōkenje*, small cake, dim. of

1. *k-a-leek-le* (kōk'ā-lē'kē) n. A cream
 and chicken. [Alteration of *cockie*,
 dim. of *LEEK*.]

1. *r'am*, -lōr-) n. 1. A little man with
 of himself. 2. Boastful talk; bragg-
 of obs. Flem. *kockeloeren*, to crow.]
 -ack-a-ma-my (kōk'ā-mā'mē) adj.

y valueless. 2. Ludicrous; nonsensi-
 ble reason for not going. [Prob. alter-
 -ōk'an-bōol') n. An absurd or highly
 of as being true.

1. *lōel* (kōk'ā-tēl') n. A crested parrot,
 of Australia, having gray and yellow
 prob. ult. < Malay *kakatu*, cock-

n., pl. -toos. Any of various parrots
 nd related genera, of Australia and
 rized by a long, erectile crest. [Du.
 ua.]

at / hw which / I pit / I pie / I r pier /
 i noise / ou out / oō took / oō boot /

cock-a-trice (kōk'ā-tris, -trīs) n. A mythical serpent that is
 hatched from a cock's egg and has the power of killing by its
 glance. [ME *cockatrice*, basilisk < OFr. *cockatrice* < Med. Lat.
calcatritx < Lat. *calcare*, to track < *calx*, heel, transl. of Gk.
ikhneumon, tracker. —see ICHNEUMON.]

cock-boat (kōk'bōt) n. A small rowboat, esp. one used as a
 tender, kept on a ship. [ME *cockbote* < *kok*, cockboat (< AN
coque) + *bot*, boat < OE *bāt*.]

cock-chaf-er (kōk'chā'fər) n. Any of various Old World
 beetles of the family Scarabaeidae, esp. *Melolontha melolontha*,
 a species destructive to plants.

Cock-croft-Walton accelerator (kōk'krōft-wōl'tan) n.
 Physics. A positive-ion accelerator, consisting essentially of
 several stages of a voltage-doubling circuit together with an
 ion source and a discharge tube, used in the first purely
 artificial disintegration of an atomic nucleus. [After Sir John
 Douglas Cockcroft (1897-1967) and Ernest Thomas Sinton
 Walton (b. 1903), its inventors.]

cock-crow (kōk'krō) n. The time of day when the cock
 crows; dawn.

cocked hat n. A hat with the brim turned up in two or three
 places, esp. a three-cornered hat; tricorne.

cock-er! (kōk'ər) n. 1. A cocker spaniel. 2. a. A person who
 keeps or trains gamecocks. b. A person who promotes or
 attends cockfights.

cock-er- (kōk'ər) tr.v. -ered, -er-ing, -ers. To pamper, spoil,
 or coddle. [ME *cokeren*.]

cock-er-el (kōk'ər-əl) n. A young rooster. [ME *cokerel*, dim.
 of *kok*, cock < OE *co*.]

cock-er-spaniel n. A dog of a breed originally developed in
 England, having long, drooping ears and a variously colored
 silky coat. [From its original use in hunting woodcocks.]

cock-eye (kōk't) n. A squinting eye.

cock-eyed (kōk'td) adj. 1. Cross-eyed. 2. Slang.
 a. Crooked; askew. b. Foolish; ridiculous; absurd: a *cock-*
eyed idea. c. Drunk.

cock-fight (kōk'fīt) n. A fight between gamecocks that are
 often fitted with metal spurs. —*cock-fight-ing* adj. & n.

cock-horse (kōk'hōrs) n. A rocking horse.

cock-le (kōk'əl) n. 1. Any of various bivalve mollusks of the
 family Cardiidae, having rounded or heart-shaped shells
 with radiating ribs. 2. The shell of a cockle; cockleshell.

3. A wrinkle or pucker. 4. A cockleshell (sense 2). —intr. &
 tr.v. -led, -ling, -les. To become or cause to become wrinkled
 or puckered. —*idolm*. *cockles of (one's) heart*. One's inner-
 most feelings. [ME *cockel* < OFr. *coquille*, shell < VLat. **con-*
chillia < Lat. *conchylium* < Gk. *konkhulion*, dim. of *konkhē*,
 mussel.]

cock-le- (kōk'əl) n. Any of several plants often growing as
 weeds in grain fields. [ME *cockel* < OE *coccel*.]

cock-le-boat (kōk'əl-bōt) n. A cockboat.

cock-le-bur (kōk'əl-būr) n. 1. Any of several coarse weeds
 of the genus *Xanthium*, bearing prickly burs. 2. The bur of a
 cocklebur.

cock-le-shell (kōk'əl-shēl') n. 1. a. The shell of a cockle.
 b. A shell similar to that of a cockle. 2. A small, light boat.

cock-loft (kōk'lōft', -lōft') n. A small loft or garret. [Prob.
 from its use as a roosting place.]

cock-ney (kōk'nē) n., pl. -neys. 1. Often *Cockney*. A native
 of the East End of London. 2. The dialect or accent of cock-
 neys. —adj. Of or like cockneys or their dialect. [ME *coke-*
nei, pampered child, prob. < *kok*, cock (< OE *coc*) + *ei*, egg
 < OE *æg*.]

cock-of-the-rock (kōk'āv-thā-rōk') n., pl. *cocks-of-the-*
rock. Either of two South American birds, *Rupicola rupicola*
 or *R. peruviana*, having a distinctive crest and bright-orange
 or reddish plumage in the male. [From its habit of nesting
 on rocks.]

cock-pit (kōk'pīt) n. 1. A pit or enclosed space for cock-
 fights. 2. A place where many battles have been fought.

3. An apartment in an old warship below the water line,
 used as quarters for junior officers and as a station for the
 wounded during a battle. b. In small decked vessels, an area
 toward the stern, lower than the rest of the deck, from
 which the vessel is steered. 4. a. The space in the fuselage of
 a small airplane containing seats for the pilot, copilot, and
 sometimes passengers. b. The space set apart for the pilot
 and crew in a large airliner.

cock-roach (kōk'rōch) n. Any of various oval, flat-bodied
 insects of the family Blattellidae, several species of which are
 common household pests. [By folk ety. < Sp. *cucaracha*.]

cock-a-comb (kōks'kōm') n. 1. The comb of a rooster.
 2. The cap of a jester, decorated to resemble the comb of a
 rooster. 3. Any of several plants of the genus *Celastrus*, esp.
C. argentea cristata, having a showy crested or rolled flower
 cluster. 4. Also *cozcomb*. A pretentious fop.

cock-shy (kōk'shī) n., pl. -shies. Chiefly Brit. 1. A mark
 aimed at in throwing contests. 2. The throw in a throwing
 contest. [From an old game in which sticks were shied at a
 cock.]

cock-spur thorn (kōk'spūr) n. A small, thorny North
 American tree, *Crataegus crus-galli*, having white flowers
 and small red fruit. [From the resemblance of its thorn to a
 cock's spur.]

cock-sure (kōk'shūr) adj. 1. Completely sure; certain.

2. Too sure; overconfident. —*cock-sure-ly* adv. —*cock-*
sure-ness n.

cock-tail (kōk'tāl') n. 1. Any of various mixed alcoholic
 drinks consisting usually of brandy, whiskey, or gin com-
 bined with fruit juices or other liquors and often served
 chilled. 2. An appetizer, such as a juice or seafood served
 with a sharp sauce: a *clam cocktail*. —adj. 1. Of or pertain-
 ing to cocktails. 2. Suitable for wear on semiformal occa-
 sions: a *cocktail dress*.

cock-y (kōk'ē) adj. -er, -est. Informal. Self-assertive or
 self-confident; conceited. —*cock-ly* adv. —*cock'i-ness* n.

co-co (kō'kō) n., pl. -cos. 1. The coconut palm. 2. The co-
 conut. —adj. Made of fibers from the coconut shell. [Sp. <
 Port., goblin, from the face suggested by holes on the inner
 coconut shell.]

co-coa (kō'kō) n. 1. a. A powder made from cacao seeds
 after they have been roasted, ground, and freed of most of
 their fatty oil. b. A beverage made by combining this pow-
 der with water or milk and sugar. 2. A moderate brown to
 reddish brown. [Var. of CACAO.] —*co-coa* adj.

cocoa butter n. A yellowish-white, waxy solid obtained
 from cacao seeds and used in the manufacture of pharma-
 ceuticals, confections, and soap.

co-coa-nut (kō'ka-nūt', -nāt) n. Variant of *coconut*.
co-co-bo-lo (kō'ka-bō'lō) n., pl. -los. 1. A tropical American
 tree, *Dahlbergia retusa*, having hard, dark wood banded
 with light streaks. 2. The wood of the cocobolo, used in
 cabinetwork. [Sp. < Arawakan *kakabali*.]

co-con-sci-ous (kō'kōn'shəs) adj. Being aware or conscious
 of the same things. —n. *Psychiat*. Mental processes outside
 the realm of conscious activity or awareness, as with schizo-
 phrenic individuals. —*co-con-sci-ous-ness* n.

co-co-nut also *co-coa-nut* (kō'ka-nūt', -nāt) n. The fruit of
 the coconut palm, a large seed with a thick, hard shell that
 encloses edible white meat and has a milky fluid filling the
 hollow center.

coconut oil n. An oil extracted from coconuts that is used in
 foods and in the production of soaps.

coconut palm n. A tall palm tree, *Cocos nucifera*, native to
 the East Indies, bearing coconuts as fruit.

co-coon (ka-kōon) n. 1. a. A covering of silk or similar
 fibrous material spun by the larvae of moths and other in-
 sects as protection for their pupal stage. b. A similar protec-
 tive covering or structure, such as that of a spider or
 earthworm. 2. A protective plastic coating placed over
 stored inactive military or naval equipment. [Fr. *cocon* <
 Prov. *cocoun*, dim. of *coco*, shell.]

co-cotte (kō-kōt') n. A prostitute. [Fr.]

Co-cytus (kō-kī'tas) n. Gk. *Myth*. One of the six rivers of
 Hades. [Lat. < Gk. *kōkutos* < *kōkutos*, lamentation < *kō-*
kuēn, to wail.]

cod (kōd) n., pl. *cod* or *cods*. Any of various marine fishes
 of the family Gadidae, esp. *Gadus morhua* (or *G. callarias*),
 an important food fish of Northern Atlantic waters; cod-
 fish. [ME.]

cod (kōd) n. 1. Regional. A husk or pod. 2. Obs. A bag.
 3. Archaic. The scrotum. [ME < OE *cod*.]

co-da (kō'da) n. Mus. A passage at the end of a movement or
 composition that brings it to a formal close. [Ital. < Lat.
cauda, tail.]

cod-die (kōd'tī) tr.v. -died, -dīng, -dies. 1. To cook in water
 just below the boiling point. 2. To treat indulgently; baby.
 [Poss. < CAUDLE.] —*cod-dier* n.

code (kōd) n. 1. A systematically arranged and comprehen-
 sive collection of laws. 2. A systematic collection of regula-
 tions and rules of procedure or conduct: the *military code*.
 3. a. A system of signals used to represent letters or num-
 bers in transmitting messages. b. A system of symbols, let-
 ters, or words given certain arbitrary meanings, used for
 transmitting messages requiring secrecy or brevity. —tr.v.
cod-ed, *cod-ing*, *codes*. 1. To systematize and arrange (laws
 and regulations) into a code. 2. To convert (a message, for
 example) into code. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *codex*.]

co-dē-ine (kō'dēn', -dē-in) n. An alkaloid narcotic,
 C₁₄H₂₁NO₃, derived from opium or morphine, used for re-
 lieving coughing, as an analgesic, and as a hypnotic. [Fr.
codéine < Gk. *kōdeia*, poppy head + -ine, -ine.]

Code Na-po-le-on (kōd' nā-pō-lā-ōn') n. The code of
 French civil law, prepared under the direction of Napoleon
 Bonaparte between 1804 and 1807. [Fr.]

co-dex (kō'dēks) n., pl. *co-di-cēs* (kō'dī-sēz', kōd't-). 1. A
 manuscript volume, esp. of a classic work or of the Scrip-
 tures. 2. Obs. A code of laws or statutes. [Lat.]

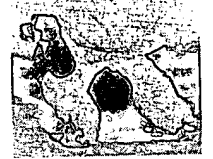
cod-fish (kōd'fīsh) n., pl. *codfish* or *-fish-es*. The cod.
cod-g-er (kōj'ər) n. Informal. An old or somewhat eccentric
 man. [Perh. alteration of obs. *cadger*; peddler. —see CADGE.]

co-di-cēs (kō'dī-sēz', kōd't-) n. Plural of *codex*.

cod-ic-il (kōd'ī-sīl') n. 1. Law. A supplement or appendix to
 a will. 2. A supplement or appendix. [ME < Lat. *codicillus*,
 dim. of *codex*, *codex*.] —*cod'i-ci-lar-y* (kōd'ī-sī-lā-rē) adj.

cod-tī-ty (kōd'tī-tī, kō'da-) tr.v. -fied, -fīng, -fies. 1. To re-
 duce to a code: *codify laws*. 2. To arrange or systematize.
 —*cod'i-fi-ca-tion* n. —*cod'i-fi-er* n.

cod-ling (kōd'ling) also *cod-lin* (-līn) n. Chiefly Brit. 1. A
 long, tapering apple. 2. An unripe apple. [ME *querdyng*.]
cod-ling (kōd'ling) n., pl. -lings or *codling*. A young cod.



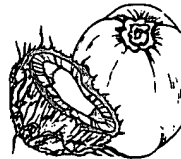
cocker spaniel

George Miksch Sutton
cock-of-the-rock

cockpit



cockroach



coconut

p pop / r roars / s sauce / sh ship, dish / t tight / th thin, path / th this, bathe / ū cut / ūr urge / v valve / w with / y yes / z zebra, size /
 zh vision / a about, item, edible, gallop, circus / α Fr. feu, Ger. schön / ū Fr. tu, Ger. über / KH Ger. ich, Scot. loch / N Fr. bon.